

PIPE LOVERS

MAGAZINE FOR MEN



WHO ENJOY A PIPE



DECEMBER, 1946 25c

This Issue
CLAY PIPES

by
WILLIAM L. CALVER

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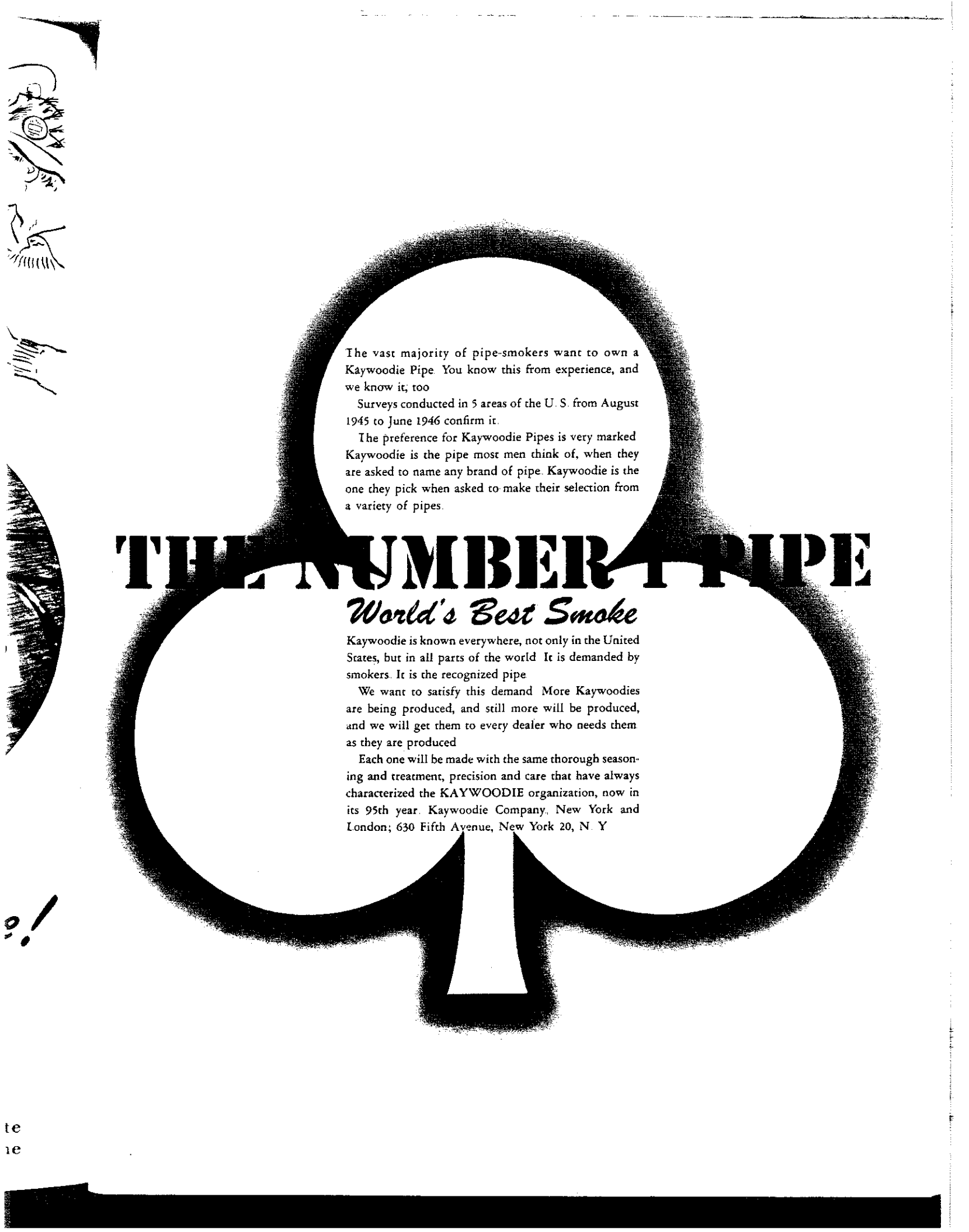
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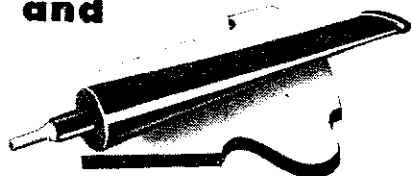
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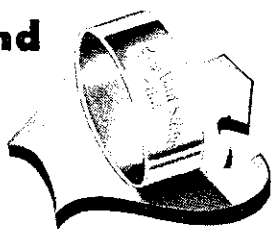
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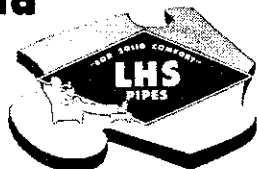
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PIPE LOVERS

THE MAGAZINE FOR MEN

WHO ENJOY A PIPE

Vol. 1 — No. 12

December, 1946

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Cover—Some of the clay pipes from Mr. Dwight S. Atwater's extensive collection have been pictured to carry out the theme of this issue's article on clay pipes

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America's Most Wanted Pipes

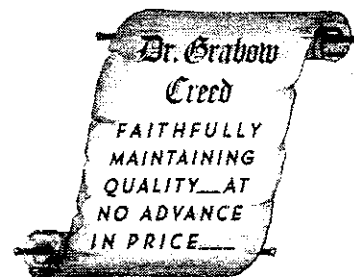


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Questions and ANSWERS

By KEN BROWN

If you have any questions on pipes, tobaccos, or related subjects, Mr. Brown will be glad to answer them for you. Be sure to enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for your reply.

Q. Is there any danger in over humidifying tobacco? That is, by getting it too damp or moist from leaving the moistener too wet?—G. L., Modesto, Calif.

A. I don't quite know what you mean by danger. The tobacco may get so wet that it won't burn properly, or if it does burn, the moisture will work down quickly into the shank because there is so much of it. The only danger I can think of is that the tobacco might become moldy more quickly if too wet.

However, there is no excuse for a tobacco becoming over-moist, since spreading it out on a table for a short length of time in a warm room will dry it rapidly.

Q. Are any of the so-called artificial caking methods satisfactory? Such as creating an automatic puffer to break in the pipe? Will the pipe be hurt?—H. U. S., Jackson, Miss.

A. When properly employed such methods create at least as good if not a better cake than can be made in the ordinary manner. It is necessary to duplicate the slow, deliberate draw of the mouth and when this is accomplished the resultant cake is the same.

But the reason so many of these plans not only fail but burn out and ruin the pipe in the process is that they are not carefully designed to do the job correctly. The puffing must be slow preferably at intervals so as not to overheat the pipe bowl. The disastrous results usually obtained are due almost entirely to a draw so rapid that it soon burns out the pipe. But when properly done, the cake is even all over the inside of the bowl and has a good start.

Q. I have been told that Washington, D. C., is where most of the corn cob pipes are made. If so, can you tell me the names and addresses of some of the factories as I intend to visit the capital shortly and would like to see this type of pipe manufactured.—G. K., Oil City, Penna.

A. The corn cob capital of the world is Washington, but in Missouri and not D. C. The factories located there to be close to their supply of cobs.

PIPE LINES...

DEAR SIR:

Hey, wait a minute. What's this about a pipe formerly costing 50c and now costing \$1.0? Even for a Scotsman that's a pretty tall story, don't you think? Prices have doubled and tripled, but that's going up 20 times. How about an explanation?

BERRY JACOBSON,
Atlanta, Georgia

¶ We agree some explanation should be given. We reported the facts exactly as given us. (See "Pipe Search Ends" November issue page 387).—Ed.

DEAR SIR:

I don't know when my subscription expires—sometime next year, but here is my check for renewal. We pipe smokers have waited a long time for a pipe magazine and now that we've got it I don't intend to miss a single issue.

R. C. MEDREFF,
Chicago, Ill

DEAR SIR:

Has any attempt ever been made to get the various museums throughout the country to display pipe collections? One sees in your magazine and other periodicals from time to time pictures of pipes in various museums, but a visit to such institutions reveals no such pipes. It would be a treat to see a collection such as Ed Copeland's which was pictured on the front cover of last month's issue.

DAVIS REECE,
Philadelphia, Penna.

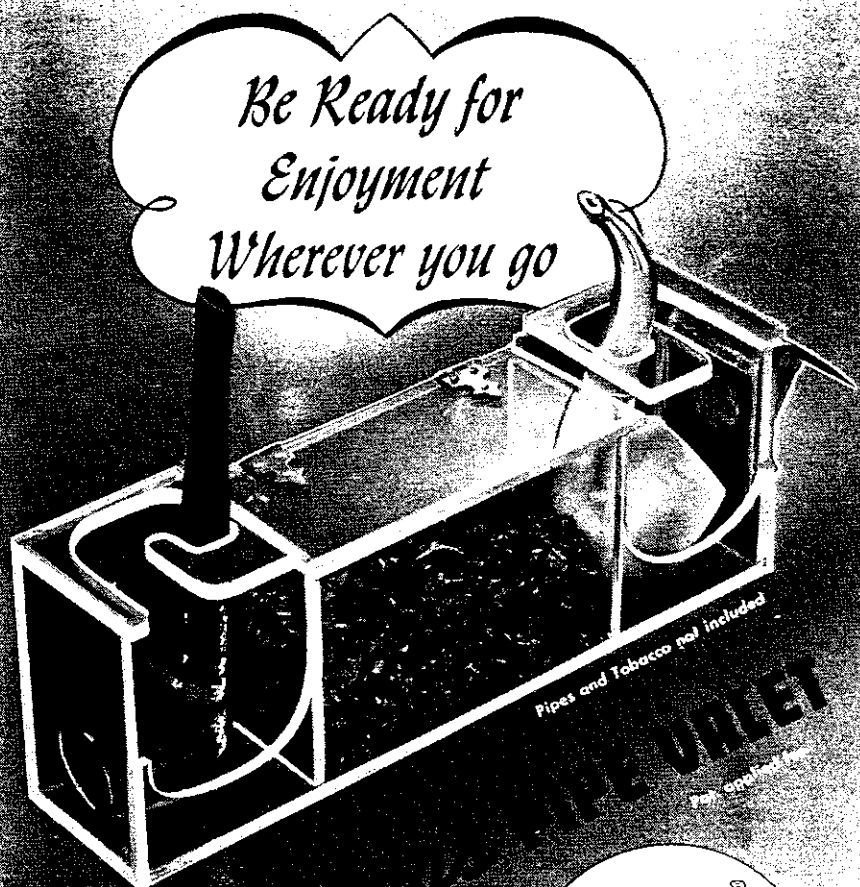
¶ MUSEUMS generally place on exhibit items of the greatest interest to the greatest number of people. Many such institutions have good collections of pipes stored away but with few requests from patrons. do not give exhibition space to them. When a sufficient number of persons requests pipe exhibits directors of museums will display them.—Ed.

DEAR SIR:

They say try, try again. This is the sixth tobacco blend formula I have sent in but as yet have not made "The Favorite Blend of the Month." What shall I do, keep on trying or quit? Or perhaps you don't think my formulas are any good. I like them.

E. S. BLANCHARD,
Elyria, Ohio

¶ We like them, too but at present the winning blends are composed only of the straight tobaccos and not of commercial blends. PIPE LOVERS plans a regular page each month on blending, and when this begins, some consideration will be given to formulas made by blending commercial mixtures.—Ed.



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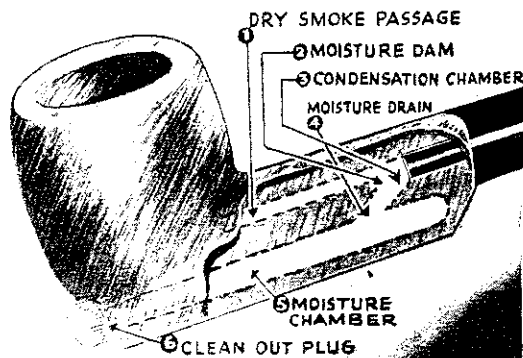
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PIPE SMOKER OF THE YEAR

By THE EDITOR

WITH this issue PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE announces the first of what it hopes will be an annual award to be presented each December to the most outstanding pipe smoker of the year. The basis of the award is outstanding service or achievement in the field of pipes and pipe smoking.

This first award chosen by the editors of PIPE LOVERS goes to Joseph F. Coniglio of Brooklyn, N. Y. The editors feel that Coniglio is fully entitled to the award and the honor that accompanies it.

Joe, as he is known to his pipe smoking friends, started the "G. I. Pipe Smokers' Club" a little over a year ago. Chiefly through his untiring efforts the club, comprising service men at all corners of the world, grew in a year's time to 53 members—which may well be the largest club of pipe smokers anywhere.

Joe insisted from the start that there should be no membership fee, dues, assessments or other expense involved in belonging to the club. He has continually sought to bring enjoyment to the lives of pipe smokers in the service through the club which he founded and helped grow. The expense

involved in sending books, magazines, samples of tobaccos and similar items to boys in the service overseas was borne entirely by himself, or by others who were interested enough in his project to assist him by small donations.

As an example of his spirit, Joe was approached by this magazine to cover an assignment for which he would receive a commission. Joe replied, "I'll do my best for you, but any commission I would want to be donated to the general expense of the club."

He has arranged for the G. I. pipe smoking members to exchange ideas, correspondence, and opinions on pipes and tobaccos. His continual thought has been to make sure that his pipe smoking pals in the service were made happier while they served their country away from home.

Members of the group speak nothing but praise for Joe. They state that through his efforts and interest in their behalf they have received help and assistance that would not otherwise have been possible. More than once Joe has tracked down a certain pipe some fellow on duty in Europe was unable to find, or picked up a favored brand of tobacco and sent it to some fellow in a distant land. Joe's (Continued on Page 430)

WHETHER it was clay or stone which had the honor of having first been used in the making of tobacco pipes may never be ascertained for historians have no definite proof of which was first employed. The Indians if it was they who first used pipes in smoking tobacco didn't think of posterity and therefore overlooked the value of bringing down through the ages any record as to how long earth and stone have been used to hold the burning leaf.

Clay being the more easily worked appears to have soon become the favorite medium for making pipes. It was moulded and baked, and the tedious carving so necessary with stone pipes was eliminated.

Although clay pipes due to the nature of their construction were easily broken, they became the great favorite of smokers in the 17th and early 18th centuries especially in England and because of their popularity there they resulted in smoking

CLAY PIPES

Their True Origin Shrouded
In History, They Were Once
The Favorite English Smoke

By WILLIAM L. CALVER



becoming suddenly popular.

Clay pipes today are not very popular due primarily to the fact that better materials such as briar and meerschaum have supplanted them and also because they usually smoked hot and broke easily.

Since clay pipes enjoyed the height of their popularity almost three centuries ago it is during that period that their most interesting stories are told.

The clay although seldom seen in use today, was a great measure of satisfaction for men and women of the Revolutionary war era. Diminutive in size, it contributed in its humble way to the pleasure or consolation of millions of toilers while engaged in their tasks and as they rested after their daily labor.

THE ordinary one, or "T. D.", as it was familiarly known, had a very long term of service. It was the successor of the smaller clay pipes of the 17th and early 18th centuries when tobacco was expensive and a great luxury.

With the increased production and subsequent cheapening of tobacco, the pipe bowl became larger, and by the third quarter of the 18th century had attained what might be called a standard size and form.

Clay pipes are among the most common of the non-military mementoes recovered from the Revolutionary camps, particularly those of the British army. The markings on them are valuable as testifying to the age of the site upon which they are found. For example, pipes marked "R. T." or "R

Fig. 1. Clay pipes were used as a method of campaigning in presidential elections. At the top may be seen a buck and a cannon used to assist Buchanan, while below are pictured clays carved to resemble Lincoln and Grant.

Sippet' are recovered from Indian village sites in Central New York and around residences of the late 17th and early 18th centuries in upper New York City but not all from Revolutionary camps.

They are found most abundantly in Acadian cellars in Nova Scotia which brings to mind the welcome extended to Basil the blacksmith by Evangeline's father, when he said: "Take from the shelf overhead thy pipe and the box of tobacco." The "R. Tippet" pipes have a neatness of outline but are remarkable for the lack of heels at that early date.

They are marked "R. T." on the back and

R
Tippet

within a circle on the right side of the bowl. Rarely are they marked "H. T." only these letters appearing on the back of the bowl.

In the British camps we find most often pipes marked "W. G." This marking appears both on the heel beneath the bowl and on the bowl itself. We have not been able to determine for whose name these initials appear on the heels and bowls of Revolutionary pipes.

We know however that before the close of the Revolution "T. D." had already become a trade-mark for these letters are frequently found on the heels of pipes having the familiar "W. G." within a circle on the back of the bowl. In camp sites of the War of 1812 and around early 19th century settlements are found clay pipes having on the backs of the bowls the "T. D." within a circle of thirteen stars.

ONE theory of the origin of the "T. D.'s" was that they were first made for Timothy Dexter of Newburyport, Mass., an eccentric merchant who engaged in many undertakings. While people laughed at him, he usually cleared one hundred per cent profit on his ventures. It was claimed by some that he had pipes made in New Jersey while others said they were made in Danvers, Mass.

The fact that pipes marked "T. D." were found in Revolutionary camp sites would, however, seem to dispel this theory. Whatever the origin these initials, by which the ordinary clay pipe was familiarly known, were used uninterruptedly for one hundred and fifty years down to the present time.

While the "W. G." and "T. D." marks most often appear on the Revolutionary camp pipes, we also find in the camps and in the refuse deposits of the late 18th century residences pipes bearing other initials which are sometimes displayed inside a heart or other device.

A clay pipe whose broken-off stem had

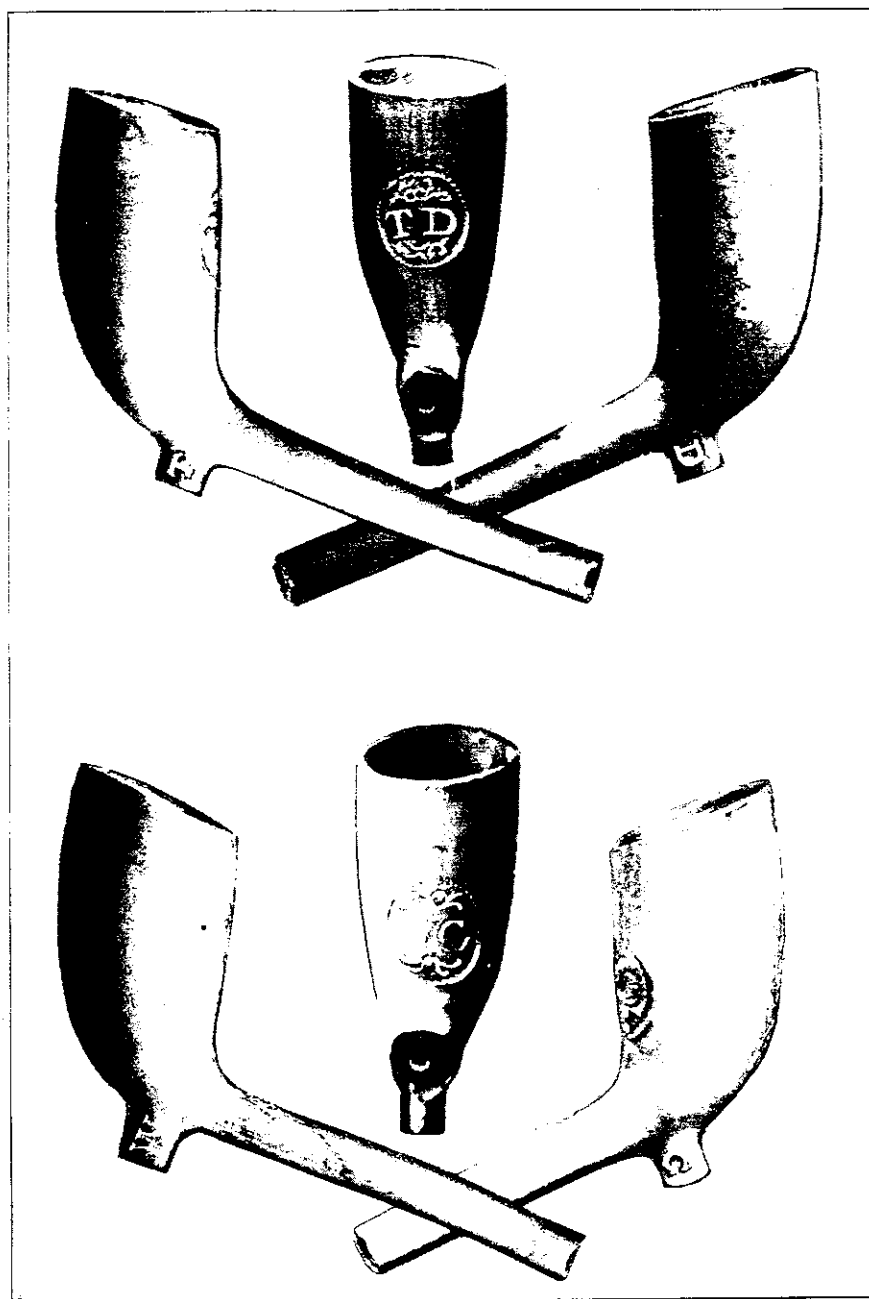


Fig. 2. Pipes such as these were discovered where British soldiers made camps during the Revolutionary war. Those at the top are typical of the original "T. D." form, and the pipes at the bottom are marked with the initials "W. D." These were found in an excavation at Front and Broad Streets in New York City. The meaning of the initials was never definitely decided.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

William L. Carver was for several years chairman of the Field Exploration Committee of the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York City, and under his enthusiastic leadership the committee located and excavated former Revolutionary British and American camps in many places including Inwood Hill, Staten Island, the Hudson Highlands, and along the Niagara frontier of New York State.

The illustrations and most of this article previously appeared in the Quarterly Bulletin of the New York Historical Society and are reproduced here through the courtesy of that organization.

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PIPE LOVERS

DECEMBER, 1946

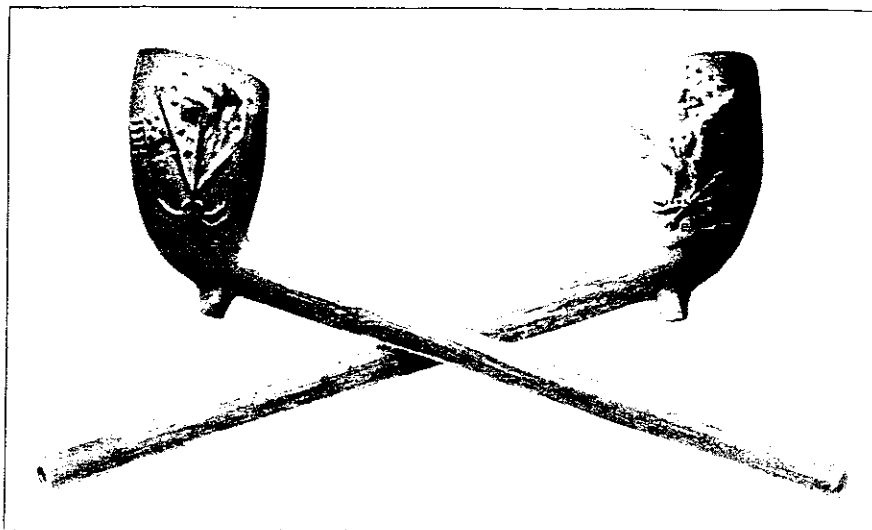


Fig. 3 Clay pipes like these were popular during the 1860's. This one was used to further the election of Abraham Lincoln during his first campaign. On one side may be seen a liberty cap with crossed flags, and on the reverse side is an American Eagle with wings outspread. These pipes are now a part of the permanent exhibit of the New York Historical Society in New York City.

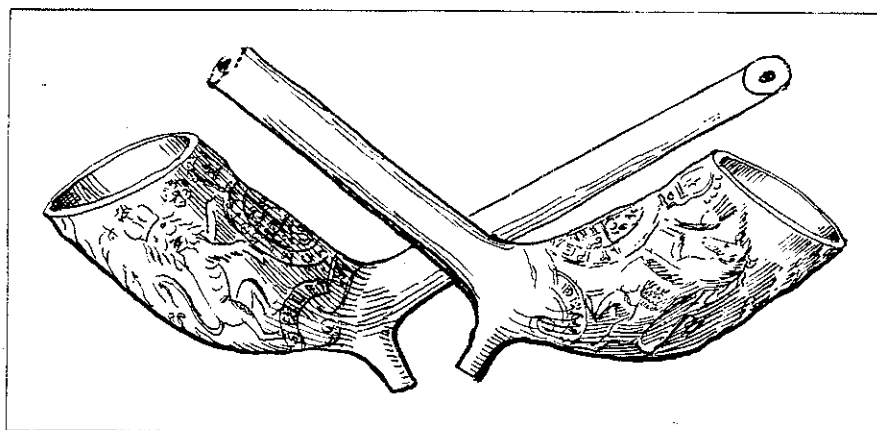


Fig. 4 A clay pipe which was undoubtedly a "Churchwarden" was unearthed in a military dugout hut excavated in a British camp on upper Manhattan Island. Along with it were button mementoes of the 28th and 42nd regiments, giving proof to the assertion that it was of Revolutionary war origin. The pipe is very elaborately carved, and shows a floral display on the front of the bowl.

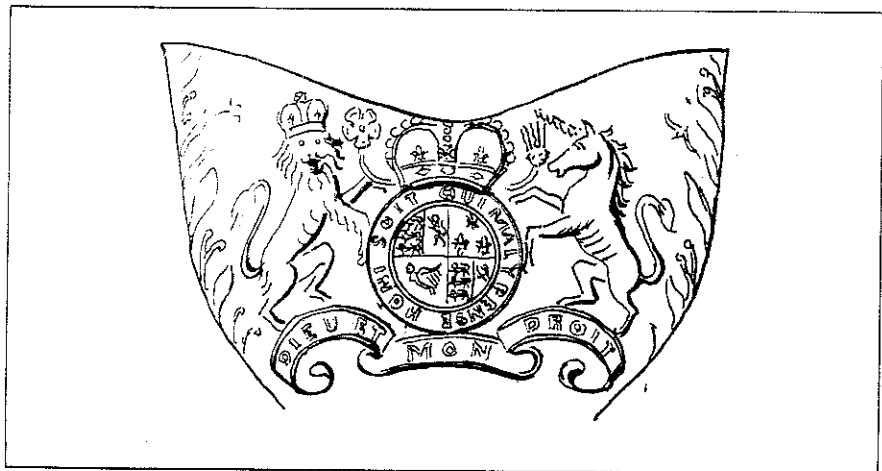


Fig. 5. The amount of fine detail, even on a relatively inexpensive clay pipe, shows the value placed upon this smoking medium by the British. This is a detailed sketch of the Coat of Arms of Great Britain which was inscribed on the rest of the bowl of the "Churchwarden" pipe illustrated above in Fig. 4.

been pieced out with a bit of flattened lead (probably bullet lead), and several other specimens whose stems had wasted to "cutty pipe" proportions, and had been resharpened to a serviceable size were found in a British camp at Inwood.

These testify to the extremities to which the British soldier was at times driven to meet his smoking needs. Such improvisation helped no doubt, to console an impressed man in an hour of homesickness or served to lighten the labors of camp life.

Aside from the pipes of the Revolutionary period, which we are able to show, and which have probably the greatest historical interest we have others of later date. These, in addition to their historical importance are interesting from an artistic and ceramic viewpoint, proving a powerful lure to the non-smoking collector.

In the days of their greatest popularity, a generation or two ago, clay pipes got an inning now and then in the press, but they have never been extensively displayed. Realizing the scarcity of descriptive literature on the subject, we essayed about thirty-five years ago to place on record some bits of information gathered.

SOME stories will stand retelling from time to time if they happen to be of real human interest, and we aspire at this time only to summarize to a certain extent scattered jottings on a humble craft and to weave an attractive fabric from yarns spun. Of the collection of tobacco pipes made by Edwin A. Barber for the purpose of illustrating the history of smoking in all ages and countries (and now in the American Museum of Natural History), Mr. Barber said: "The custom originated in America, and consequently the oldest examples of smoking implements are to be found on the Western Continent."

The aboriginal pipes of America were made from the local clays and tempered with sand, or pulverized rock, and were baked at an open fire. They were consequently, black or a dark color, and were not of a very hard character.

Immediately upon the introduction of tobacco into England, smoking pipes were made of clay of a fine quality and baked white in a pottery kiln. These pipes were quite universally made with small bowls owing to the high cost of tobacco. It is said that in these early days of smoking an ounce of tobacco sufficed to serve forty pipes.

We are told by one writer on the subject that in the reign of James II, the better quality sold for 18 shillings a pound, the equivalent of perhaps that many dollars of the present day. The same writer tells us that so precious was tobacco that the smoker shared his pipe with his friend in the manner that a peace pipe was passed.



*Pipe Dream
for
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E LOVERS

from mouth to mouth by our aborigines.

In addition to their diminutive size, two other distinctive features characterized the very early European-made clay pipes: the contracted mouth and the broad flat heel. The former was considered necessary to retain the tobacco in the bowl, while the flattened heel was designed to maintain the pipe in an upright position on the table when not in use.

In certain instances the heels were excessively broad. The swell at the middle of the bowl and the heavy stems prevalent in the early days gave strength to the pipe. We find in the very old clay pipes a much larger perforation in the stem than was common later. (Fig 8)

MANY of the better specimens of clay pipes of the 17th and 18th centuries found in England have been picked up on the shores of rivers at low tide, or have been dredged from the beds of streams into which they were thrown by passing boatmen.

The small pipes of the late 17th and early 18th centuries found on this side of the Atlantic come mostly from Indian village sites or graves. They are not frequently found, and this is strange in view of the vast quantities given to the Mohawks by the agents of the British government as well as the equally large number furnished by the traders.

There is on display at The New York Historical Society a collection of 18th century pipes excavated from the mouth of the old canal at Broad and Front Streets, New York City. It contains two specimens, probably quite old, of the flat-based, thick-stemmed pipes, and over a dozen specimens of the Revolutionary type. The latter have a grace and neatness of outline not to be surpassed (Fig. 2.)

The enormously long "Churchwarden" pipes which had a vogue in the 18th century are represented in a fragmentary way in the old camp sites. They were, of course, the smoking utensils of the officers only, for the common soldier, domiciled as he was in a tent or hut could not provide for the safekeeping of such a pipe, if he could have afforded one. Even in our day the breakage of the "Churchwarden" in transportation is enormous, and the price consequently high.

At the annual meetings of certain societies, "Churchwardens" are smoked by the members present and their guests. With due care the pipes used are borne to the homes of the smokers, and are there deposited with other implements of their kind—a ceramic record of the smokes of other years.

In a military dugout hut excavated in a British camp on upper Manhattan Island

(Continued on Page 420)

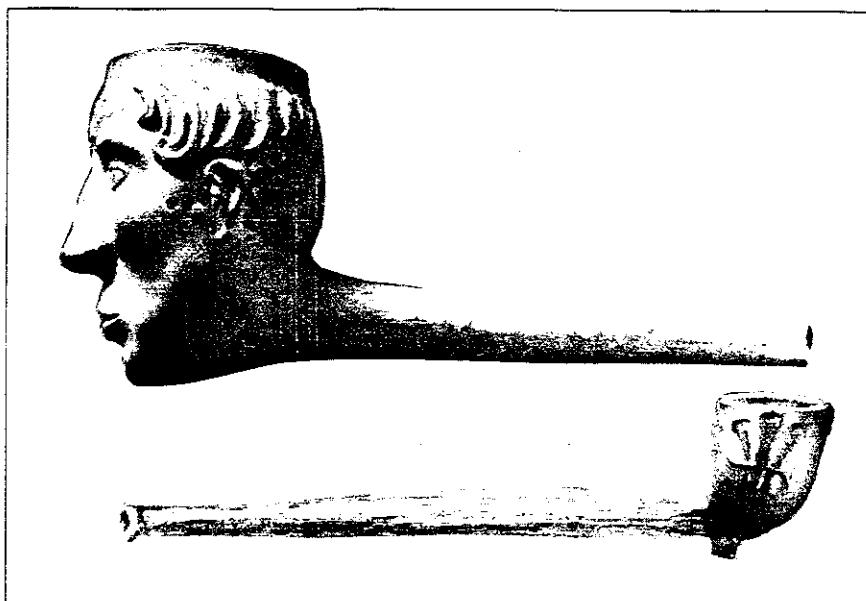


Fig. 6. The larger pipe is a portrait of Tom Sayers, American prize fighter, and was made to celebrate his victory over Heenan at Farnborough, England, April 17, 1861. The smaller "Tom Thumb" pipe, with the three feathers of the Prince of Wales, was smoked when the Prince visited America in 1860.

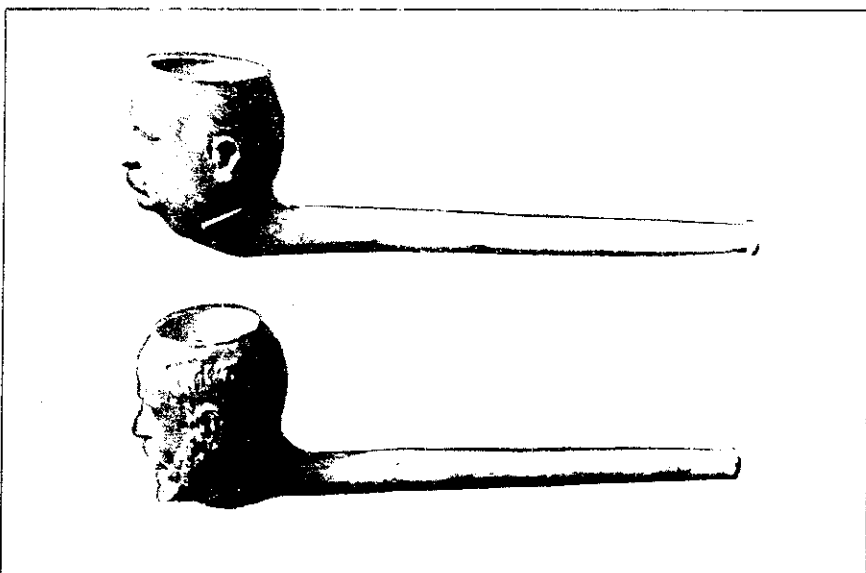


Fig. 7. Campaign pipes were freely used in the 19th century to further the election of favored candidates much as buttons or stickers are used today. Above, a clay resembling Cleveland is an excellent likeness, as is that of Benjamin Harrison, below. Due to breakage, few are now in existence.

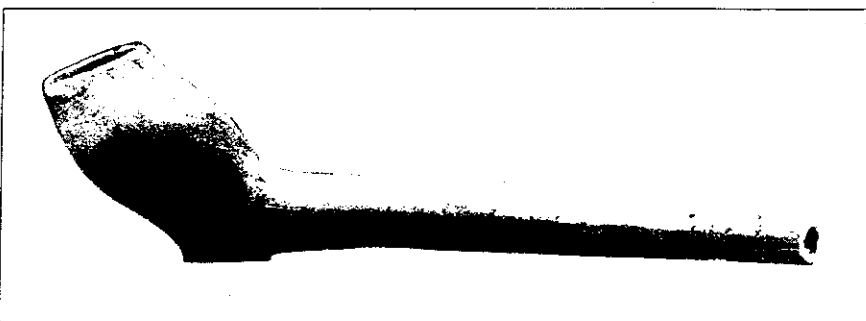


Fig. 8. This is one of the earliest European white clay pipes used. The mouth is contracted to retain the tobacco, and the heel is flat so that the pipe will stand upright when not in use. They were in use in the early part of the 17th century, and although not a work of art, they served their purpose.

Christmas Custom

Friendly Fellowship is Symbolized with a Long Clay Pipe in this Annual Custom of Smokers Everywhere as the Old Year Ends

By RICHARD MOECKLEY

THE spirit of Christmas is universal—being found in every corner of the globe where civilized man has been able to leave even a trace of his influence. Christmas everywhere means the spirit of brotherly love and friendliness—a spirit of helping someone else to enjoy that which may have long been denied him to help him find greater happiness in life—of sharing something one has with someone else.

Friendship is an intangible thing, a thing money will not buy, and a thing one cannot borrow, beg or steal. Friendship is given. Friendship is one of the greatest things one man can give to another—a spirit of good fellowship and kindness which comes about only through mutual association and which grows with the years.

For many centuries a pipe has been known as a symbol of friendship—no, not friendship in itself, but as a symbol of friendship—a gesture perhaps much like a friendly greeting or a firm handshake.

The Indians did not know of Christmas as we know it today, but they knew

the meaning of spreading good will and brotherly love among their kind. One of their greatest symbols of friendship and understanding was that displayed by passing a pipe from one to another in order that each, by partaking of the smoke, would become a true friend of the others in the circle.

That symbol still is employed today by men everywhere, not just in one country, but in all lands. The natives of Africa have yet to learn that Christmas is a time of friendliness, of good will, of peace and fellowship, yet they often employ their crude pipes as a gesture in cementing close associations among their own kinds.

Man may not understand the language of another, yet for centuries the offering of a pipe of tobacco symbolizes the donor's desire to create a spirit of friendliness and good will.

This year, many groups of pipe smokers throughout the world will observe the age old custom of observing the Christmas spirit by meeting together and once more smoking a pipe together, as has been done throughout the centuries.

When the custom started is unknown, but is thought to have originated in Europe, possibly in England.

As the Yuletide season gains momentum near the end of the year, small groups of men set aside one evening when they will arrange a very important and solemn affair. Good fellows all, they meet primarily for the occasion of once again reaffirming their friendship for those around them and much like

the Indians centuries before them will till their pipes and light them.

Although the native American Red Men used but one pipe and passed it around later years found each man possessing his own pipe. This he smokes with his fellows.

In the 17th century in England the inexpensive clay pipes were in vogue. Costing but a few pence, they were employed by those who partook of the custom. Usually the clay pipe used for the procedure was a new one, having never been smoked before. These were filled and lighted for the first time, smoked by each member of the group, and then, one by one, broken into pieces and discarded—symbolizing the end of the year and a clean start for the future.

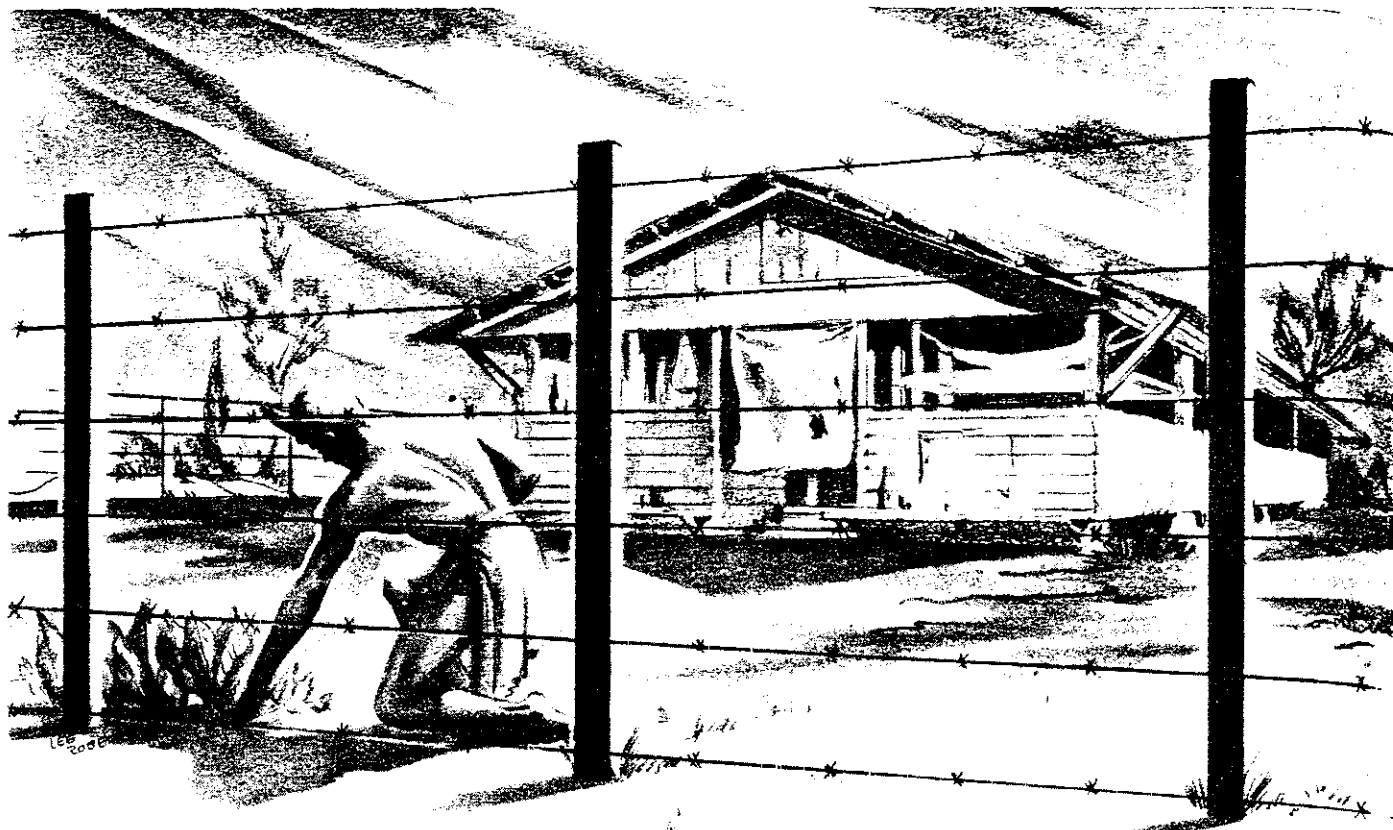
Because of the importance which soon became attached to the custom, smokers wanted the very best clay pipes possible for the occasion. The long, aristocratic "Churchwarden," then as now, was considered the ultimate in their class, and this it was that smokers preferred for the age-old custom.

Today the ceremony is practiced here as well as in other parts of the world. Many pipe clubs hold their annual "Christmas meeting" a few days before the end of the year, and in true style once more reaffirm their friendship for one another, light up their long clay pipes, and then, as the evening fades with the fire in the bowl, the pipe is gently broken against the fireplace, symbolizing the end of one year and a clean new start for the next.

Pipe Dream for December

"—and Santa, when you come down my chimney and fill my sock, please put something in it as lovely as Wanda Hendrix, that new Paramount Pictures star in the movie 'Welcome Stranger.' Thanks a lot, Santa. That will be plenty to make my Christmas a merry one."

DECEMBER, 1946



The tobacco seed was planted in various places inside the inclosure and attended to regularly by the prisoners. Above is shown one of the prisoners doing a bit of hand cultivating of some of the plants growing just inside the barbed wire fence

PIPES IN PRISON

(Continued from last month)

Finding, Growing and Curing of Tobacco With Which to Fill the Prison Made Pipes Proved to be More Easily Said than Done

By CAPT. FRANK L. SCHAF, Jr.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This month Capt Schaf concludes his pipe experiences in prison by describing how he and the other prisoners obtained tobacco. Last month he told how the pipes were made.

IT IS one thing to have made a pipe in a Jap prison, but it is something else again to have something to smoke in it. The pipes which we had labored so hard to make were going to turn out to be useless unless we could somewhere, somehow obtain some tobacco for them. And there wasn't a speck in the whole camp.

A year or more had passed since the

death march on Bataan and there was no money with which we might even buy the tobacco from the Japs, and, since our prison camp was in the jungles, it is doubtful if any could have been purchased from outside sources anyhow.

We had learned that the Filipino convicts who had worked the penal farm before the war had grown quite a lot of tobacco, but since their departure the farm had fallen into decay and the jungle had closed in. The reason for this was that the Japs had released all the Filipino convicts, all long-term criminals, and the few Civil Service employees who re-

mained could only work a small part of the farm.

When we arrived all that was left of the tobacco was a few volunteer plants, spindly and mongrel in growth.

Here it was that we pulled a fast one on the Jap guards. They did know about the pipes we had made, but they did not know about our tobacco plant forages; for every man of our pipe smoking group, by means known only to war prisoners, would get to a tobacco patch when working outside the inclosure and would secrete about his person one or more plants or a handful of seeds.

In that way we got the tobacco within the prison inclosure and in out-of-the-way places transplanted the plants and set in the seeds.

WHEN the tobacco plants ripened they were cut and hung up in our buildings to dry. There was no problem of proper ventilation in these sleeping quarters since the roofs leaked and there were no sides to the buildings.

After the first drying we found that the tobacco was too strong to smoke. It had to be soaked in water for periods of time in order to take out the strong juices. After a few tries at this we came to know just how long to soak the tobacco to make it suitable for our individual tastes.

The solution of the juices resulting from the soaking process was so strong that we used it to kill bed bugs and lice—DDT had nothing on this stuff.

The tobacco, after soaking, was laid out in stacks of about five or six leaves each and each stack was rolled tightly tied and left to dry. When it was dry it was cut. And of course all this took place when the Jap guards were not about.

We were proud of our triumph; pipes and tobacco at last! But there was a fly in the ointment. Many prisoners were constantly sick, or still suffering from wounds, and could not get out of the inclosure to forage for tobacco seeds or plants, which meant no tobacco for them. However the pipe making group overcame this by having these men cut the

tobacco (a very tedious job) on a commission basis. In this way everyone had something to smoke.

Now don't get the idea that tobacco was always plentiful, because it was not although we used the stems and stalks of the plants as well as the leaves. Shortages occurred every time the Japs got mad at us (when the Allies won a battle or a prisoner escaped) at which times they would search the inclosure and confiscate all the tobacco they could find.

That was when we were really up against it—pipes but nothing to smoke. This forced us to use substitutes which meant tree leaves

YOU pipe smokers, with your favorite pipes and special brands of tobacco should try to smoke papaya leaves just once. That would give you an idea of what we were up against, for not only did we try papaya leaves but those of many other trees. All of them tasted terrible and the smoke was hot and burned the tongue. And what is more, they also burned out the pipes.

Originally only a few of our number were pipe smokers and knew enough about pipes to attempt making them. Now that we had tobacco and found pleasure in smoking it in our newly fashioned pipes, many of the other prisoners who had heretofore taken little or no interest in our long and tedious procedure of not only making the pipes but procuring the tobacco, suddenly began to ask questions



A sketch of the author made while in the Jap prison camp smoking one of the pipes he made. (The artist pictured Schaf the way he thought he would look in uniform)

Men, sick men, wounded men, able bodied men, men who had never before in their lives made anything with their hands contacted members of the pipe group and asked about the details of pipe making. They were interested not so much in making the pipes as they were in a good smoke once again.

It was then we began to see the light and, quicker than asked, we loaned them our pipe making tools. Our supply of these hand tools was rapidly increasing and the number of amateur pipe makers was growing steadily.

Sick and wounded men, men weakened by starvation and inhuman treatment who had begun to despair, got a new lease on life; they had an interest. They began to become entangled in the lure of pipe lore. This morale builder saved many lives.

There were some monstrosities made, of course, a few the result of too vivid an imagination, some due to lack of craftsmanship. However, they served a purpose, represented an achievement and, after all, were smokable.

One thing is certain, though; a lot of pipe converts were made in Japanese Prisoner of War Camps. It represented an objective taken and a mission accomplished. Every pipe smoker among us gloried in our victory; but always in memory will remain my friend the pilot of the Air Force, co-pipe maker and craftsman. He was killed while on a Japanese prison ship bound for Japan.

(Continued on page 430)



"Miss LaTour says if you insist on her posing with a corn cob, she'll have to have more money. It might ruin her reputation."

DECEMBER, 1946

WIDE, rolling pasture lands on which blooded horses sleek cattle and fat sheep graze contentedly are much in evidence in the heart of the Bluegrass of Kentucky.

Carefully tended fields of Burley tobacco give to the exquisite landscape irregular patches of an unusual green. Well built fences, good roads, fertile fields and comfortable farm homes make the countryside a joy to the eye and a solace to the tired spirit.

The light Kentucky air, pushing fleecy clouds across a deep blue sky, seems to hold a vital stimulant for man, beast and plant life. And here, right in the heart of this fertile region, is located the factory which transforms this rich Kentucky Burley into Sir Walter Raleigh smoking tobacco.

But Sir Walter Raleigh didn't originate in this section of America. It moved west some years ago from the equally fertile tobacco producing land of North Carolina.

The story of this popular blend and the company who produces it is in many ways typical of the growth of many of America's industries. Its genesis took place over a half century ago.

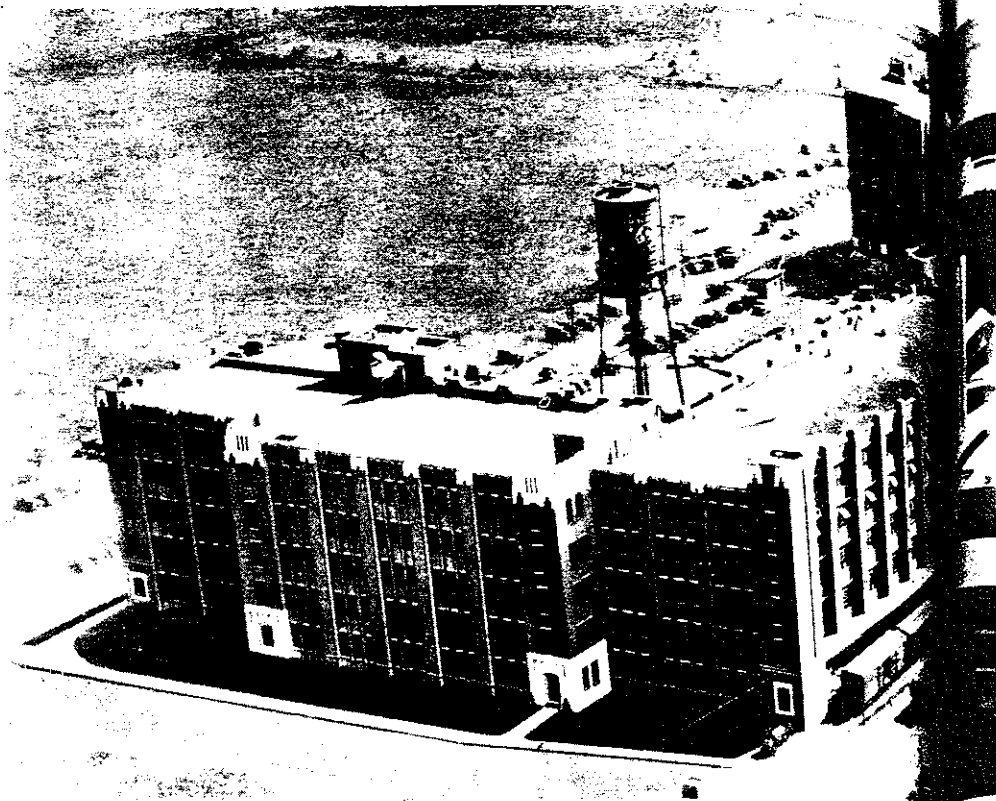
IT WAS in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, that Mr. George Brown, in the year 1894, found himself with about 100,000 pounds of leaf tobacco which he had purchased for speculation and had left on his hands.

A factory superintendent of the T. L. Vaughn Company, Mr. Robert L. Williamson, had recently resigned his position with that firm and was looking for something better. He and Brown got together and decided to form a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing smoking tobacco.

The combination of Brown's leaf experience and stocks of tobacco and Williamson's manufacturing experience resulted in immediate success, and in 1896 the pair were able to purchase the factory they had leased from the H. H. Reynolds Tobacco Company in which they began operations.

The partnership initially took over the business of the T. F. Williamson Tobacco Company, of which Mr. Williamson's father was the owner, and in this transaction they acquired the trade marks Golden Grain, Red Juice and Red Crow.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the tenth in a series of articles describing the history and growth of leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. Next month the story deals with Smoking Pipes, Inc., of Patterson, N. J.



This factory is the home of Sir Walter Raleigh smoking tobacco, located in the village of Winston-Salem, N. C. It was begun in 1927 and completed the following year, is modern in every respect.

The Home of **SIR WALTER RALEIGH**

Over Half a Century ago Brown & Williamson Met and Formed a Partnership and Have Been Engaged in the Manufacture of

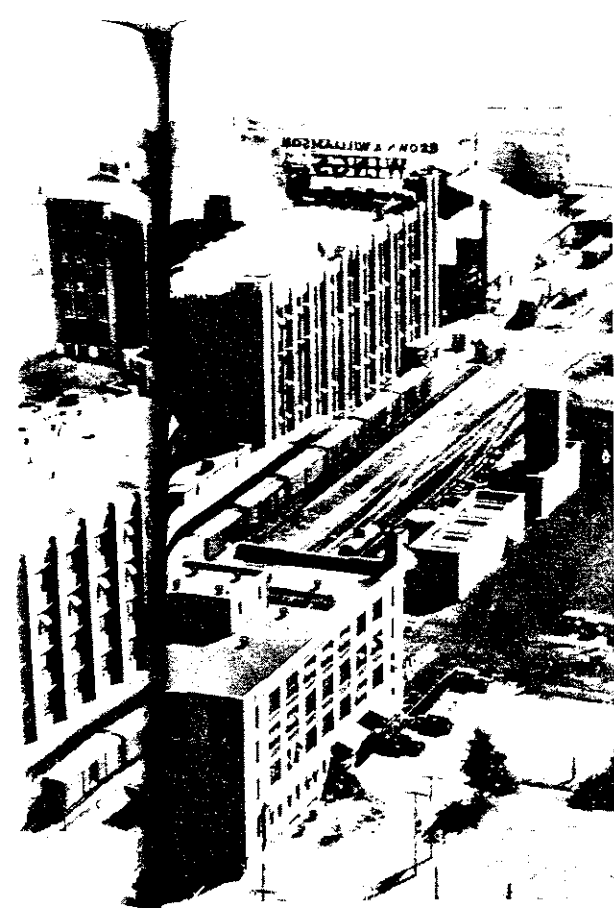
By J. HARTE

The Golden Grain mark, then as now, was the mark of granulated smoking tobacco, while the other marks, Bugler, Blood Hound, Kite and Shot, which were also adopted by the new firm, primarily covered plug tobacco.

In 1906 operations had grown to such a point that the business was incorporated under the laws of North Carolina as the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company. Mr. Brown became the first President and Mr. Williamson the Vice President.

In 1907 the company became a manufacturer of snuff under the brand names Tube Rose, Granny and Polly. Brown & Williamson continued to grow and prosper at its Winston-Salem factories and in 1925 acquired the goodwill and business of the J. G. Flynt Tobacco Company, which with its predecessors had been in business since 1884.

THE acquisition of this business was an important event in the future history of the company since through the



Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation was formed and acquired all of the assets and business of the North Carolina company.

The continual expansion of the company's operations and the increasing popularity of its products soon meant that larger quarters must be built. In preparation for the subsequent growth of the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation the construction of the large factory pictured on this page was begun in September 1927 at Louisville Kentucky.

This building represents the most modern ideas in factory construction being built of dark brick with white stone facing and interior walls of spotless white tile. Shortly after its completion late in 1928 the general office was moved to Louisville from Winston-Salem, being followed in early 1931 by the removal of the executive offices from New York.

The new facilities at Louisville and the factories which were subsequently added there were necessary to keep up with the expanding demand for Sir Walter Raleigh. The production of this tobacco was begun in Louisville to supplement continued manufacture at Winston-Salem which also continued the manufacture of snuff, granulated and plug brands. In 1932 additional factories were acquired in Petersburg, Virginia.

BEFORE the new factory was in operation and the various offices moved to Louisville, the company decid-

ed to make its products well known the country over. First of all a nationwide advertising campaign was launched to acquaint smokers everywhere with Sir Walter Raleigh the carefully planned blend of Kentucky burleys mellowed and flavored by a rum formula.

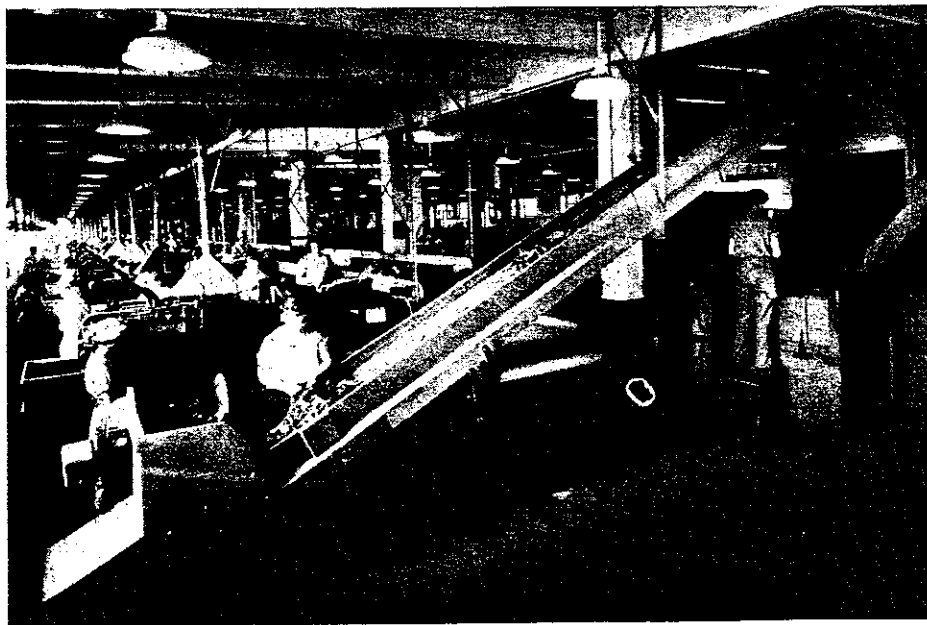
The college undergraduate who was just beginning to be a pipe lover found it quite to his liking and its spread among the nation's campuses was rapid. The blend formed lasting friendships among smokers everywhere, and its genuine popularity was reflected in the recent poll of pipe smokers just completed by this magazine which showed this all-burley blend to be well near the top of the list of favorites.

The company has been aggressive in the use of new means to acquaint men everywhere with its products. Sir Walter Raleigh has been found in many different kinds of packages and containers, but the familiar orange colored tin with the blue tape seal which keeps the tobacco moist and fresh until it is opened by the smoker has continued to be the most popular.

Now that the war is over the popular 8 and 16 oz. vacuum tins are once more available which are convenient for home or office.

Brown & Williamson have never resorted to exorbitant claims or spectacular means of advertising their tobaccos but instead have continually produced a quality product which they believed and rightly so, that the word of mouth praise among pipe smokers would do the most towards making it popular.

Below is one of the large "lines" in the Louisville factory. In this, the west line looking north, the tobacco is being stemmed by nimble and experienced fingers.



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R HIGH

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ame a manu-nsaction it became the owners of good-
brand names all under the trade name Sir Walter
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884 company, with factories in Leesville,
orth Carolina, was acquired by Brown
business was Williamson, along with the Old
the future North State smoking tobacco trade mark,
through which dates back to 1873. In 1927 the

NATIVE TOBACCO

G. I. Describes His Experience
In Discovering Native Tobacco
On the Island of New Hebrides

By PAUL McCULLEY

THE principles of tobacco growing and curing seem to be known by people in all parts of the world. I was surprised to find tobacco growing and being cured by the natives of New Hebrides when I was stationed there a couple of years ago.

Our ship was anchored in the bay and we were often given a few hours liberty to go ashore at which time many of the fellows went for a swim, looked

over the town or surrounding countryside, or just merely enjoyed a few leisure hours doing nothing.

The island of Esperitu Santos, in the New Hebrides group, is not large, but somewhat hilly, and the jungle is quite thick in places. One afternoon a couple of my buddies and myself decided to take a hike through the jungle and see what we could discover. We thought perhaps we could find some limes or

papayas which would be a bit of a delicacy after the routine navy menu.

We walked up a hill following the path through the jungle for quite some distance, perhaps a couple of miles or so, and suddenly found ourselves at the edge of a clearing some 50 yards square. In the center was a native hut.

Deciding to satisfy our curiosity we thought we would look around and perhaps enter the hut, providing the owner was willing. We knew that some of these natives were often possessed of a mean disposition and not wanting to start something we couldn't finish, we made a lot of noise in hopes that any nearby inhabitants would come out in the open where we could size up their attitude and then act accordingly.

Some of these South Pacific Islanders carry big knives and are occasionally anxious to swing them around when things don't go their way. This we were definitely going to avoid.

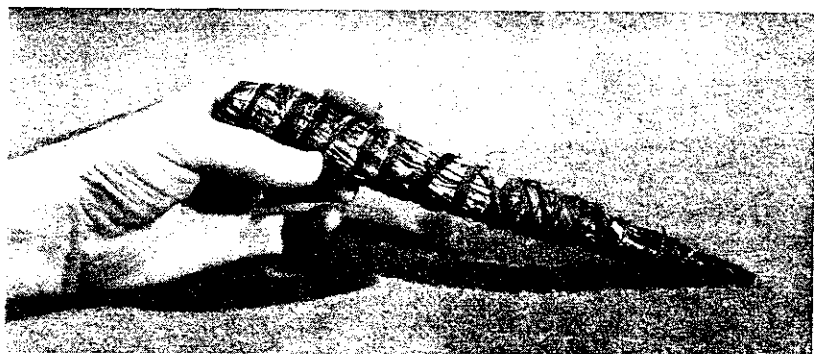
Our hoots and yells brought no response, so we finally concluded that no one was in the vicinity and that it would be safe to browse around.

WITHIN the clearing was a good sized garden in which were growing all kinds of vegetables, some fruit and even some long staple cotton.

But the hut held the most interest for us, and we were all anxious to go inside. Although it looked as though it was regularly inhabited, there was no "keep out" sign, so we wandered in.

In the center of the main room or

(Continued on page 430)

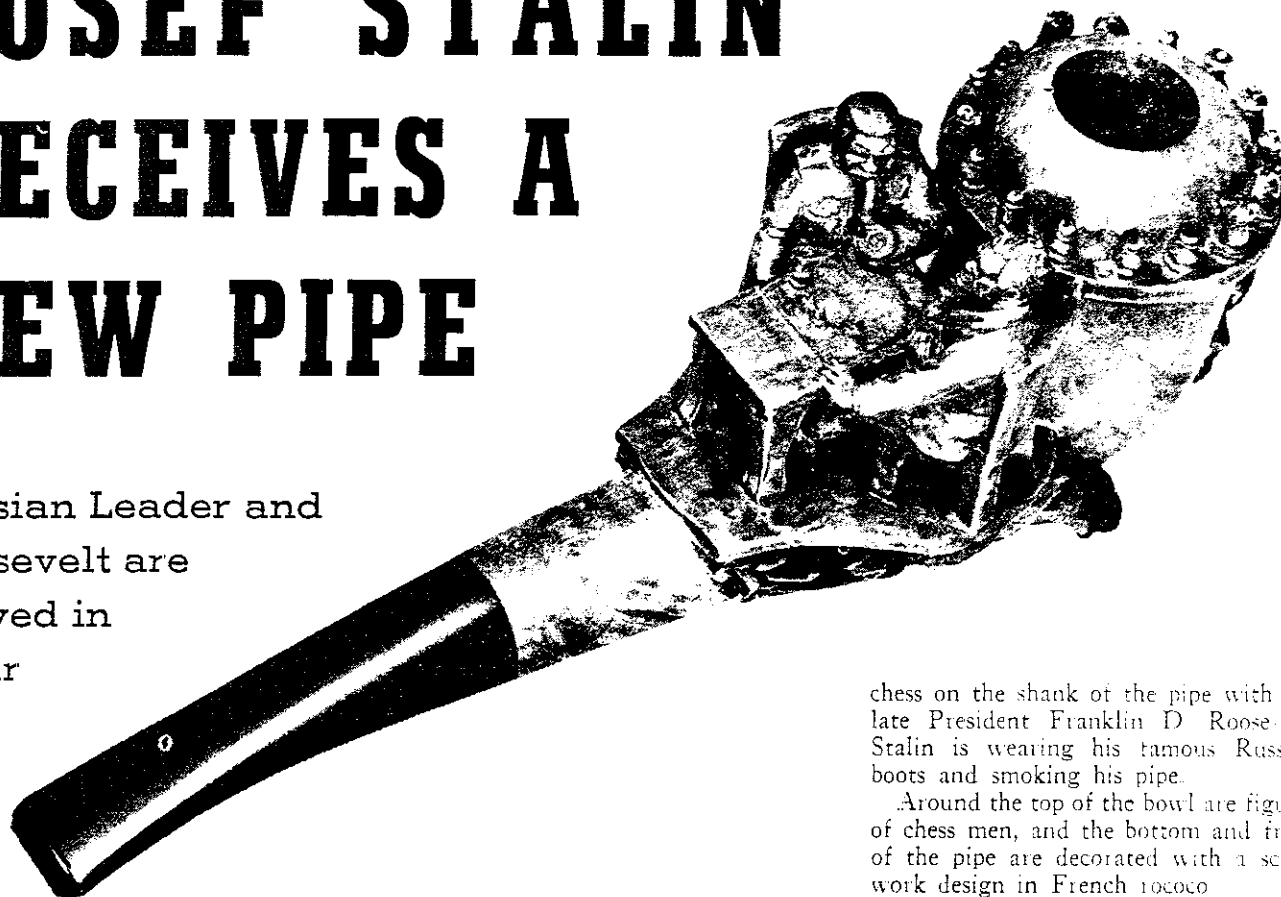


Left, the author's hand shows the approximate size of the native tobacco as he found it hanging in a native hut on a South Sea Pacific Isle. Left below, as the palm leaf was unwrapped the twist of tobacco was found inside. Right, several strands had been placed inside the palm leaf for drying and curing.



JOSEF STALIN RECEIVES A NEW PIPE

Russian Leader and
Roosevelt are
Carved in
Briar



By JOHN ST. CLAIR

JOSEF STALIN of Russia has a new pipe valued at \$1000. The pipe is a gift of Tracy Mincer, president of Custombilt Pipes, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mincer decided to send the gift as a gesture of friendship when he learned that the first face-to-face international championship chess match was to be played in Moscow between the U. S. Chess Team and Soviet chess masters. In past years the chess games had been played by radio.

Hetzer Hartsock, a master sculptor and artist, made the pipe to fill a special order received by Custombilt from J. N. Landau of New York, an importer of Mediterranean briarwood, and a member of the New York Chess Club, saying that the National Chess Team of the United States wanted a unique pipe to present to Marshal Stalin when the team arrived in Russia to play the Russian team.

Landau thought the pipe should be something extra nice, and therefore searched his stock of briar blocks for one which was superb in quality. This was then sent to the Custombilt factory in Indianapolis, Indiana, where the carving was undertaken.

The artist spent many hours in contemplating just how he should carve the piece of selected Algerian briar into the famous pipe. First he made a clay model, and every detail was checked and studied before the actual carving of the briar was begun.

The result is one of the most unique pipes made anywhere in recent years, and the quality of the work is unsurpassed. It is doubtful if the leaders of two great world powers were ever before depicted on a briar pipe.

Hartsock made the masterpiece in three weeks time, and spent over 200 hours at work on it. Much of the work was so fine and delicate that he had to use a magnifying glass.

The pipe, when finished, measured 8½ by 3½ inches, and of course the theme of the carving is chess. Its main decoration as illustrated here shows Marshal Stalin seated at a game of

chess on the shank of the pipe with the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Stalin is wearing his famous Russian boots and smoking his pipe.

Around the top of the bowl are figures of chess men, and the bottom and front of the pipe are decorated with a scroll work design in French rococo.

When it came to dramatizing the chess game, Hartsock was in a bit of a quandary as to what to do. He hated to have the chessmen on the board show Stalin getting the best of Roosevelt and it would be likewise a poor policy to show Roosevelt beating the Russian leader.

So Hartsock got some books on the game of chess and started to study them. He wanted the chess game realistic in appearance, and finally hit upon the idea that the only way to make the situation fair to both countries was to use a bit of diplomacy. This he achieved by having neither man winning but by having the contest ending in a stalemate.

Hartsock has carved half a dozen other unique pipes that have been displayed in various exclusive men's shops in different parts of the country.

They include a bass fisherman, mallard ducks, Rip Van Winkle and a "Drunken Cowboy." His next project now that the International Chess game is out of the way, will be Old King Cole.

Before he starts in to do the carving, Hartsock makes a "sketch" in clay, and works from that. A graduate of DePauw University, he studied at the John Herron Art Institute under David Ruben.

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The COM

One of the earliest known animal pipes is this Indian stone effigy pipe which was probably made before Columbus landed. Shaped like a bird, it is made of steatite.

Animal Pipes

Nearly All of Nature's Creatures
Have at One Time or Another Been
The Subject for a Handsome Pipe

probably made before Columbus set foot on these shores.

The pipe now in the collection of the American Museum of the American Indian was originally found at a 'non-contact' site, and is therefore believed to be pre-Columbian in origin. As there is enough of an elongation at the bill's tail to form a mouthpiece, it is hard to tell whether originally it did or did not have a reed or wooden mouthpiece now missing.

The pipe is made of steatite—a massive variety of talc which is more commonly known as soapstone. It was originally found in Jackson county, New York, and is one of the earliest of the animal pipes of its type. It is about 12 inches long.

The carving of pipes became much more common as pipe materials were employed which were more conducive to the sculptor's knife. The discovery of

FEW objects which could be depicted by an artist or a sculptor have escaped the pipe designer. From the earliest times man has carved his smoking pipe into the shapes of many things, but probably second to none are those in the shape of animals.

Human heads might come first if any kind of an actual count could be taken, but surely animals, birds, fishes, and the many other living creatures of the world would be close behind.

Many of the pipes found on the lands once inhabited by the Mound Builders are of animal heads. These pipes are among the first ever to have been smoked.

Wherever man has sought to fashion a pipe, either for himself or for sale to another, the head of some animal has always been popular.

The Indians used stone in their pipe-making, but this did not stop them from the painstaking work of shaping it into the resemblance of some native animal or bird. The one illustrated above is an Indian stone effigy pipe which was

A bit out of the ordinary is this combination briar and meerschaum snake pipe. The bowl is of meerschaum while the body and head of the snake is carved out of briar.



PIPE LOVERS

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neerschaum and wood—both good mediums for this art—created a new interest in hand carved pipes.

Also pictured on the opposite page is an animal pipe slightly out of the ordinary. This is a combination of briar and meerschaum. The coiled snake is wrapped around a meerschaum bowl while the stem protrudes from the mouth. The realistic styling of the head plus the little glass eyes gives the reptile a very life-like appearance. The snake itself is done entirely in briar with the meerschaum bowl fitted inside.

MEERSCHAUM because of its texture has been the favorite of the artist who has cared to display his talents in the carving of a pipe. It is comparatively soft and lacks the grain found in briar and other woods. This reason coupled with the natural beauty of the snow white meerschaum has made it a favored material by the artist.

Whenever a beautifully carved pipe is seen it is usually a meerschaum and the subjects are animals as often as anything else. Take for instance the lion pictured on this page. Here the artist has taken special pains to give the lion a true-to-life ferocious look. But it is doubtful if the artist realized that as the meerschaum turned to its characteristic golden brown after many hours of smoking, the coloring would resemble that of the natural animal and make the piece even more beautiful.

But speaking of unusual pipes, this solemn looking dog is just that. He is made of porcelain, and except for his "tail" one would hardly know he was good for smoking.

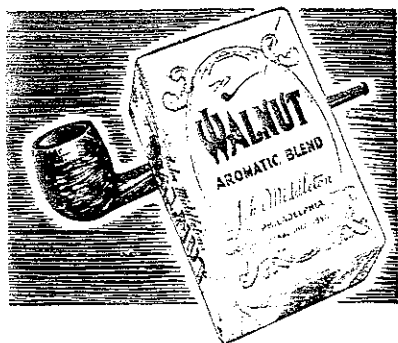
His head is hinged at the collar and flies back to allow the pipe to be filled.

Above, this meerschaum pipe resembles the King of Beasts in a most lifelike pose. The brown coloration gives the lion a very realistic appearance. The dog is made of porcelain. The head is hinged at the collar and folds back when the pipe is filled.

The quality of workmanship varies on pipes of this kind, although generally speaking such subjects are rather well

done, for the novice seldom tackles anything as difficult to carve as an animal's head.





Complimentary Offer!

We know of no better way to convince you of the fine smoking qualities of Walnut Pipe Tobacco than to send you a free sample packet, together with our booklet, "The Choice of Experience," which tells the fascinating history of Walnut—America's largest selling high grade pipe tobacco. A postal card request will do. John Middleton 1291 Walnut Street Philadelphia Pa

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Fine Tobaccos Since 1856

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MAKES A FINE GIFT

CLAY PIPES

[Begins on page 406]

were found, associated with button mementoes of the 28th and 42d regiments, a clay pipe which was probably a "Churchwarden," remarkable for the elaborate decorations on its bowl. The ornamentation consisted of a floral display on the front, and the royal arms of Great Britain on the rest of the body of the bowl. The pipe itself and the royal arms, depicted in the old style are shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

PORTRAITURE in clay pipes probably got its start nearly one hundred years ago. We have heard of a pipe commemorating the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1837. French pipe makers were turning out fine specimens of portrait work in the latter half of the 19th century and may be doing so yet. The Lincoln and General Grant pipes shown herewith are good samples of their product. (Fig. 1) See also Fig. 7 showing campaign pipes of Grover

Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison. Pipe makers there probably were in the American colonies. The art of pipe fabrication may well have been practiced here.

Pipes were apparently made on Long Island prior to 1735. We are told that the widow of Thomas Parmyter advertised her farm at Whitestone, opposite Frogs Point, for sale under date of March 31, 1735, as having twenty acres of clay ground fit for making tobacco pipes. There were included also in the sale two negroes with utensils and other conveniences for carrying on the business.

From first to last the manufacture of pipes was essentially hand work, and the unchanging price of a commodity reflected in a bill presented to the executors of the Devoe estate wherein an item: "to I groce Pipes . . . £03 11" which did service at the funeral of Frederick Devoe of New Rochelle in

PIPODDITIES

Source of any item depicted sent on request

By George R. Flamm



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1743." Then as in recent times clay pipes sold at a cost of one cent each.

Among the historical clay pipes discovered is one found some years ago in an excellent specimen discarded no doubt by one of the squatters who inhabited the present park area seventy-five years ago. Few would recognize the pipe for what it really is. There is shown, raised upon one side of the bowl the figure of a deer or buck and on the other side a mounted cannon forming a play on the name "Buchanan" and the pipe is a relic of the campaign or administration of the fifteenth President of the United States.

BARNEY Spring, a picturesque character in the pipe manufacturing business, made Buchanan pipes of this kind in 1856 but we doubt whether he made this Central Park specimen. Barney made pipes in Rochester, N. Y. and in Tremont Street Boston as well as in New York City.

In the late 1890's he lived in a little cabin near New Albany, Ind. and there, partly for amusement and partly as "pot boilers," he made from clay found on his little patch of ground, clay pipes, using the old moulds or dies that he had used three-quarters of a century before.

In the late '90's Barney made some pipes of an historical character. Among them were specimens of the Buchanan (Buck-Cannon) pipe and others which had been popular in the 1860's. There was the Lincoln campaign pipe bearing on one side of the bowl a liberty cap and crossed flags, and on the other an eagle with wings outspread (Fig. 3). Barney presented specimens of these pipes to the New York Historical Society along with several of the "Tom Thumb" pipes miniature specimens bearing on both sides of the bowl the three feathers of the Prince of Wales, popular during the Prince's visit to these shores in 1860.

Others were "plug-ugly" portrait pipes of Tom Sayers commemorating his victory over Heenan in the prize ring at Farnborough England on April 17, 1860. (Fig. 6)

The clay pipe which for upwards of three centuries was immensely popular fell into disfavor through no fault of its own.

Short lived the individual specimens were, and flinty were many smokers who plied the old "T. D." Some smokers discarded it after a few smokes, or after a single smoke, while others enjoyed theirs most after it had become "ripe." An over-ripe "T. D." was given a new lease of life by refiring it in the

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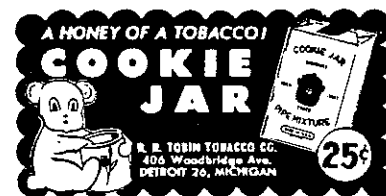
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kitchen stove, or in an open campfire. A blackened "cutty" pipe, after resting a few moments on hot coals was brought forth as white as snow, and as sweet as when new.

In the process of manufacturing clay pipes many accidents occur: stems get broken or warped but these deformities do not always render the pipes a total loss. They go to the shooting galleries where, along with the clay birds they tempt aspiring marksmen. When a whole pipe sold at one cent the pipe makers received one quarter of a cent for the imperfect ones.

The white birds of the shooting galleries are perfectly flat fabrications cut out of pipe clay with a formed cutter, precisely in the manner that cookies are made at home. In the pipe factories the work of making the birds was performed by the boy apprentices to familiarize them with the character of the clay, and the birds were fired in the kilns with the pipes.

Although many of the more colorful specimens of the once popular clay pipe have long since found their way into collections the old penny variety now usually costing a nickel or a dime is often found in pipe shops. Their use is now mostly restricted to solemn occasions or certain rituals, although once in a while one finds an old timer who still believes that a clay is the only pipe to smoke.

PIPE CLUBS

Washington, D. C. Club is Known as 'Les Bruyeres'; Portland, Ore., Club Active; Chicago Plans Progressing

PPIPE smokers in the nation's capital have adopted a clever name for their group. They are known as "Les Bruyeres" a fitting description for such an organization.

According to Hilton J. Patton, president of the group, the club and its original idea started behind a pipe. "I started smoking a pipe in 1939," says Patton, "at the suggestion of a friend who heartily recommended it."

"I must admit that I had a hard time getting my tongue accustomed to the pleasure of pipe smoking. But this was soon overcome, and I began to collect pipes shortly thereafter."

"Then I met Albert C. Berry, who is now Les Bruyeres' treasurer and later on A. L. Smallwood, who is now the club's secretary. Upon giving them the

pointers of how I learned to enjoy a pipe, they agreed to give pipe smoking a trial. I then had company for they were, and are, my co-workers."

Patton states that the three of them hit upon the idea of forming a pipe club "but the war came along then," he says, "and ruined our plans. We were all inducted eventually. We decided then that if we all came back or if a majority of us came back, we would form a pipe club so that we could escape the women for a few minutes and have a real man's bull session from behind the bowl of a pipe."

Patton was in the army 33 months of which 27 months were spent overseas. "During that time I collected a lot of what I think are Europe's finest pipes. After leaving North Africa and invading Italy, I once more turned to thoughts of getting pipes for my collection."

"Italian pipes are fine," says Patton "but I think that ebony wood briar is about the best for pipe bowls in that country. We kept going for 11 months through Italy and Southern France, and all this while I was dreaming of the the club of pipe smokers I was going to form when I was home again."

"The purpose of Les Bruyeres is to socialize, and in the near future we hope to carry out some long planned objectives. We hope some day in the near future to obtain the necessary capital to sponsor a scholarship to some educational institute for a well deserving young man or woman."

"We also want to promote safety campaigns in the city of Washington D. C., for we know that traffic is a menace to the public welfare. We also look forward to the day when pipe clubs from all over the country can send delegates to some specified town for a convention, to exchange ideas and to get better acquainted. Today the group consists of eight real dyed-in-the-wool pipe smokers. In inviting new men to join us, we have tried to select men

Pipe Club Directory

Pipe clubs already formed or now in the process of being organized are listed below. Persons interested in joining these groups should contact the name given.

CALIFORNIA	ILLINOIS	NEW YORK
GLENDAL — JOHN ST. EDMUND 140 North Louise HOLLYWOOD — C. W. DAVISON 726 N. Gramercy Place LAGUNA BEACH — FRED S. WHITFORD General Delivery LONG BEACH — ROBERT SHERBONDY 338 Walnut Avenue LOS ANGELES — ED COPELAND 1525 So. Figueroa St SAN FRANCISCO — ROBERT H. PURCELL 830 Hyde Street	CHICAGO HAROLD ELLANSEN 2604 Milwaukee Ave. DE KALB C. R. MILLER, 231 East Lincoln Highway GALESBURG — FRED M. RAINEY 963 E. Main Street IOWA DAVENPORT — FRANCIS O. WALSH 1113 East 15th Street KANSAS TOPEKA KARL L. KNOLL 2835 Burlingame Road	BROOKLYN — JOSEPH F. CONIGLIO 86 Avenue "S" S. B. ZUKERMAN 1530-52nd Street NEW YORK — W. P. COLTON, JR. 1435 Lexington Ave. SCHENECTADY — MOHAWK PIPE CLUB S. M. VOTIS, SEC 130 Erie Blvd. OHIO DAYTON — WM. L. DAHLE 815 Neal Ave. GREENVILLE — E. R. HUFNAGLE P. O. Box 35
COLORADO	MARYLAND	OREGON
DENVER — HENRY F. KOKENZIE 4211 Green Court PUEBLO — GENE LINES 832 Berkley	BALTIMORE — C. BARCLAY YOUNG 3714 The Alameda Ednor Gardens	PORTLAND — WALTER H. POST 6114 S. E. 87 Ave TEXAS COMMERCE — RALPH MC DONALD 1108 Main Street WEST VIRGINIA FAYETTEVILLE — MR. BEN D. KELLER
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of high calibre who are interested in fine pipes and who would be an asset to the group.

"Our organizational meeting was held last May so you can see we are still a very young club. At present we are meeting twice a month.

"We do not have many rules or regulations as yet but one which we do have refers to the members being on time at meetings. We dislike the fellows coming at just any time so when one of the group is late he is required to say a poem or in some other way ridicule himself to the content of those present. We have found that this results in a touch of humor and at the same time tends to reduce tardiness on the part of the members.

"We get a lot of enjoyment and relaxation from the association afforded our group and we hope to expand the membership in future months."

PORTLAND

The articles in PIPE LOVERS receive a good deal of discussion from the members of the pipe club in Portland, Oregon according to word from Walter H. Post of that city. "Several of my friends and myself enjoy your magazine as it covers a subject of very personal interest," he writes. "Whenever our group of pipe lovers gets together we discuss the articles pro and con.

"The members of our club have adopted a custom among ourselves that we believe symbolizes the friendship and mutual pleasure of pipe smokers," says Post. "This is copied after the custom of men in Southern Germany. Each of us leaves permanently, at least one of our own pipes at each friend's home in order that we may be certain of enjoying the pleasure of a pipe together whenever we visit each other.

"In the old world this is known as a 'friendship pipe' and when visiting, we usually accept the other fellow's tobacco although we don't hold to this too closely. One thing for certain is that our pipes cached out at a friend's home are always fresh and dry as they don't receive continuous use."

CHICAGO

Chicago will soon have a new pipe club, according to Harold Ellanssen of the Windy City who advises that the organization of such a group is already under way and should materialize very shortly.

Full details of the contemplated formation may be obtained from Mr. Ellanssen at 2604 Milwaukee Avenue in Chicago. We look forward to a good sized club there within a few months.

DECEMBER, 1946

423

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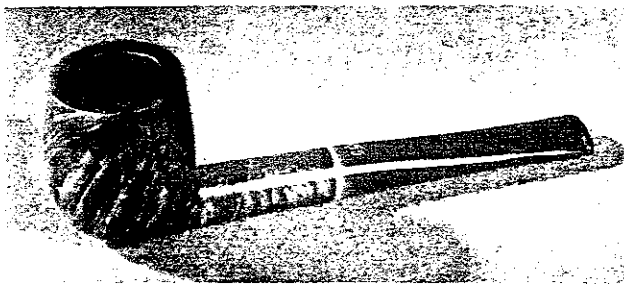
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WHAT'S

Linkman's Hollycourt Pipe Once More in Production

The Bowl Stays Dry

Good news to those who have waited some five years for the return of the Hollycourt Pipe is now forthcoming from the manufacturer of the pipe, M. Linkman and Company of Chicago, who state that production is well under way again and pipes have already been shipped to pipe shops and dealers throughout the country.

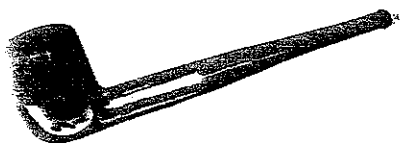
The Hollycourt pipe features a patented recessed groove in the bottom of the bowl which many smokers believe is an outstanding development in pipe manufacture.

Company officials have pointed out that since good briar, aluminum fittings, and other materials required to make the Hollycourt were not obtainable during the war, manufacture of the pipe was discontinued altogether rather than employ inferior substitutes.

The Hollycourt is not produced by the usual mass production methods which makes the supply limited, says the manufacturer. Also, each Hollycourt is pre-smoked on the famous Linkman pipe-smoking machine.

Burwick Pipe In Production

The new Burwick pipe, a product of Burwick, Inc., is now in production and



is expected to make its appearance in time for Christmas shoppers, according to word from the new factory at Seattle, Washington.

The new pipe consists of only three parts: the bowl, base, and stem. It is said to provide sufficient metallic base to keep juices from saturating the briar, yet retains the full flavor of the tobacco.

The bowl, which screws into the base, is made of the finest quality Mediterranean briar, according to the manufacturer, and is hand turned and polished. The bottom of the bowl is said to be sealed with a special resin, making it impossible for juices to penetrate the bowl.

Robinson's Blend Is Now Ready

Now available is the entirely new Edward G. Robinson Blend, a product of Greenfield and Winther of San Francisco, California. This aromatic mixture



has just been introduced and is now being made available through pipe shops and tobacco stores throughout the country.

It is available in the popular 1 1/4 oz. foil package as well as the eight ounce and pound tin sizes. The formula is patterned after Mr. Robinson's favorite mixture and is mild and fragrant, being made of the finest imported and domestic tobaccos according to the manufacturer.

Middleton's Tobacco Set Makes Ideal Christmas Gift

Assortment Is Featured

For the man who likes good tobacco and who is usually hard to please on Christmas morning, the John Middleton and Company have the answer. Now on sale in most stores is the famous combination set (left) consisting of three packages of Walnut tobacco, a pipe, a bottle of "Pipex" for cleaning and sweetening the pipe, and a good supply of pipe cleaners.

For the man who enjoys mixing his own blends is the company's popular



blending chest available in an attractive gift box.

Included are seven jars of tobacco, a measuring tumbler, a tobacco pouch, and a booklet with suggested ideas for using the set.

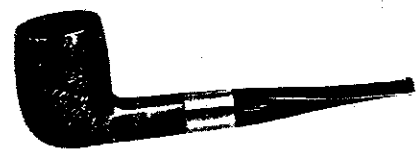
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NEW?



"Forty-Niner" Is Announced

The Monterey Mission Briar Pipe group of Kaufmann Bros & Bondy has been further extended with the introduction of the "Forty-Niner" fashioned of California Mission Briar styled in the rugged spirit of 1849.

K. B. & B. state the seasoning process requires 24 months and makes Mission Briar mellow as old wine. Only the virgin cutting of choice briar is used in the "Forty-Niner" and after the two-year seasoning period is completed a dry, clear-grained and sweet smoking pipe is produced.

The "Forty-Niner" in a natural finish is fitted with a wide solid band. The bit is made from special molds designed after scientific study of men's teeth. A "Torke" fitment in the stem keeps the "Forty-Niner" dry and clean, condensing tobacco tars and preventing them from reaching the mouth. The "Torke" bit comes off for cleaning with two turns, and cannot get stuck, says the manufacturer.

The "Forty Niner" is now making its appearance on dealers' shelves in pipe shops throughout the country.

Vita-Vim Process Is Described

Something a bit different in pipe tobaccos is now offered by the Vita-Vim Company of New York City. This product called "Vita-Vim Smoking Tobacco," is smooth and mild and is said to contain only the purest of ingredients.

The basic contents consist of the juice of dried figs (Calcium) and extract of citrus fruit yeast (Vitamin B-1), according to the manufacturer who states that the tobacco is processed by dehydration and then impregnation with the Vita-Vim formula.



Contest Names Are Revealed

James W. O'Connor of Fresno, California, was awarded first prize of a set of seven custombuilt pipes in the recent "Name the Caricature" contest held by Harry Parker, tobacconist of that city.

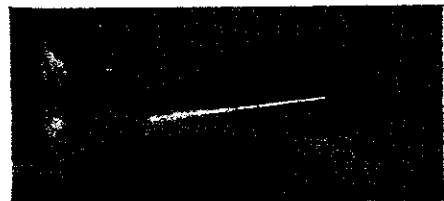
Other winners also receiving pipes were Lloyd P. Ware of Henderson, Nev.; G. L. Darland, Pueblo, Colo.; Howard Berg, Los Angeles, Cal.; Arthur R. Kassin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Angun F. Davis, Stratford, Conn.; J. R. Procutner, Downey, Cal.; S. M. Franklin, San Diego, Cal.; Robert H. Canterbury, Santa Barbara, Cal.; A. R. Greenaway, Fresno, Cal.; Charles Kastriner, National City, Cal.; Max N. Fleischer, Albuquerque, N. M.; James J. McKeon, Tucson, Ariz.; Harry B. Harbers, Ferndale, Cal., and Art Weller, Reno, Nev.

New Features In Ideal

New in both design and manufacture is this pipe manufactured by the Ideal Manufacturing Company of Bellefonte, Penna. The shape is new, and the bit is composed of two kinds of rubber.

Where the stem fastens to the shank, hard rubber is used, but the mouthpiece is of soft rubber. This makes the pipe easy to hold in the teeth and relieves pressure on the jaw. It is claimed that the pipe can be held for longer periods in the mouth with less fatigue.

The pipe also contains the usual spiral found in pipes made by this manufacturer.

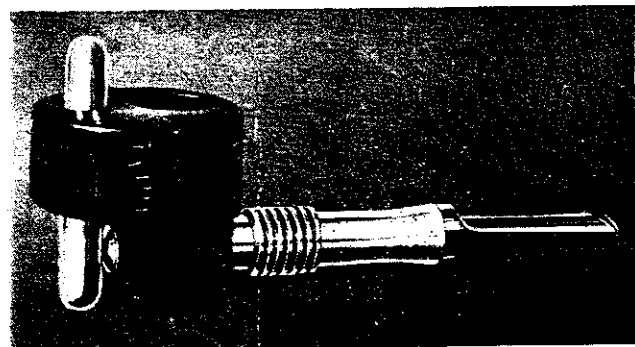


New Regal Pipe Features A Self Contained Lighter

Is Easily Cleaned

Here is the answer to the pipe smoker whose pipe is always going out. The new Regal pipe has a pipe lighter built into the bowl. When it's time to light the pipe, a flick of the thumb and it's lighted.

The pipe consists of a good sized briar bowl containing the built in lighter, a metal shank with a self cleaning plunger, and the barrel which is machined from solid dural bar. The piston rings are



neoprene which are tasteless and odorless.

The hard rubber bit, to which the plunger is attached, is wedge shaped where it fits into the shank, thus making a full, even, close fit easily removed yet firmly held when in use.

Gift



attractive
tobacco. a
pouch
ideas for

LOVERS

Breaking In the New Pipe

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Believing that breaking in a new pipe is of primary interest to all readers, PIPE LOVERS presents in this column each month for recommendations suggested by America's leading pipe and tobacco manufacturers. This month's suggestions come from the Empire Briar Pipe Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.)

IN breaking in your pipe you should pack the tobacco loosely, and fill your pipe only half way the first few times.

Don't begin to fill up the bowl of your new pipe until the cake at the bottom has gotten a good start. Filling the bowl to the top comes only after the cake formation is well advanced.

Do not try to break in your new Emperor pipe by treating it with rum, alcohol, honey, or similar preparations or solutions. It comes to you all ready to smoke, and nothing extra is needed.

When your pipe goes out, always blow through the stem to remove the smoke that is in the stem and bowl. The tobacco should then be tamped down and lighted again.

A pipe needs rest. Don't work it overtime. Let it rest between smokes. Pipes work best when they are not kept in continual use.

Don't let your pipe become too thick with cake. This can cause damage. Keep the cake about 1/16 of an inch thick. When it becomes greater than this it should be carefully removed.

Never remove ashes from your pipe by knocking the bowl on hard surfaces. Instead, it should be struck against the palm of the hand or some other soft object such as the cork knocker in ash trays. In this way the chances of breaking the pipe are lessened.

The bit isn't made of iron, so don't bite it too hard. Too strong a bite may break it. It should be held firmly, but not too tightly in the teeth.

When you remove the bit, remove it gently with a twisting motion. If pressure is applied, or if it is pulled with a sudden jerk, it may break or crack the shank.

Smoke slowly, for your own sake as well as that of your pipe. Remember—you smoke to relax. Rapid smoking accomplishes nothing. The true smoker is kind to his pipe and smokes slowly in order to receive the maximum satisfaction and enjoyment from it. A good pipe is made of choice briar. Great care has gone into its manufacture. You should see that much care is used in smoking it.



PIPE

Helpful Hints and Ideas that

MY FAVORITE BLEND

(Each month the editors of PIPE LOVERS award to the person sending in the best "Favorite Blend," an all leather air and water tight "Triple-Seal'd" tobacco pouch, courtesy of the Remco Mfg. Co. of Hollywood, Calif. All contributions should be addressed to the editor.)

Here is a robust outdoor he-man smoke. It's a good one for the out of doors while on a hike.

Kentucky Burley Rough Cut.....	6 oz.
Bright Pickings	6 oz.
Domestic Latakia	2 oz.
Perique	1 oz.
White Burley	1 oz.

Place in a tight humidor and blend well. It is a full bodied smoke, but not too strong.

—OSCAR POLSTIER,
St. Louis, Mo.

Double Cleaning Keeps Pipe Sweet

It has been my experience that a lot of the "bad" taste in some pipes can be eliminated by a very simple remedy which I find works a great portion of the time.

Right after each smoke of the offending pipe, the stem should be removed and the pipe cleaned with an ordinary pipe cleaner. This will, of course, remove a large share of the residue and oils, but not necessarily all of it.

Next, twist a taper of facial or toilet tissue small enough to work down through the bowl or shank until it can be observed entering the bottom of the bowl.

Now comes the important part: Reverse the direction of the twist and withdraw. That's all. It is simple, but it has its purpose.

You will find this extra absorbent tissue to be saturated with the condensate which would otherwise have soaked into the bowl, shank and stem of the pipe causing "wet heel."

When such a condition exists, the result is almost always a strong offensive taste or evil odor the next time the pipe is used.

The success lies in getting all the residue and condensate immediately after each smoke, while the bowl is still hot. If any time elapses, the wood of the pipe will have absorbed some of these tars and nicotine with the result as described.

If possible, the pipe should remain un-assembled until it has thoroughly dried out and another smoked in the meantime. What moisture is left after the double cleaning operation will be more quickly dried up by air circulation if the pipe is not assembled immediately.

I have been employing this simple cleaning stunt for a long time, and have found that my pipes which have been taken care of in this manner have remained clean and sweet and have become a joy instead of a disappointment. I can heartily recommend the procedure to any smoker who is tired of having his pipes go bad on him.

—MARK WOODHULL
Los Angeles, Calif.

PIPE LOVERS

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DIY CRAFT

as the Pipe Smoking More Enjoyable

Large Shelf Holds Pipes

I am enclosing a snapshot of a "pipe shelf" which I have just completed and which is designed for my den. My pipes have been getting pushed around entirely too long so at last I have decided to do something about it.

There are five shelves, each of which is 24 inches long. These are arranged at a very slight angle so that it will be difficult for pipes to fall off of the shelves. The bottom one is arranged to hold tobacco cleaners, reamers and other supplies.

The whole shelf tapers at the top which means that the shelves are wider at the bottom than at the top. Although this makes the shelf a bit more attractive, the reason is that the top shelves being smaller will hold smaller pipes, little ornamental pipes, and that sort of thing.

I plan to make regular pipe racks to fit on the shelves, such racks to be removable. It would perhaps be advantageous to install these racks permanently in the shelves, but I think that by having

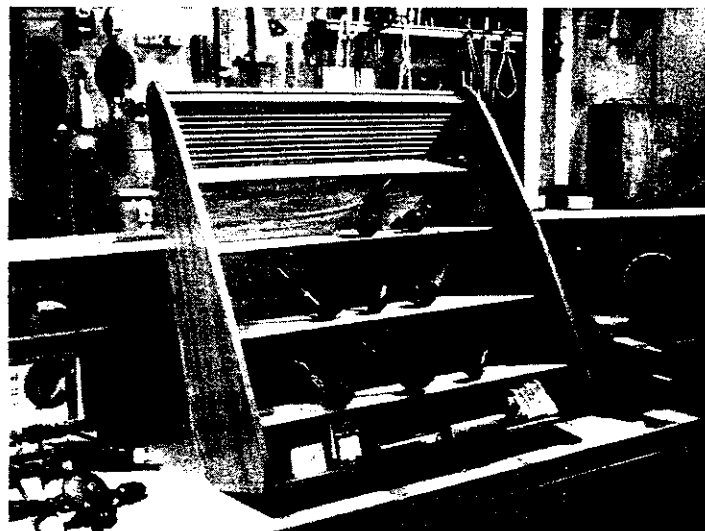
Pass 'Em Along

Pass along your ideas, short cuts, pet discoveries, and suggestions to fellow pipe enthusiasts. Contributors whose ideas are accepted and appear on this page are given a Ronson Lighter employing the "press, it's lit—release, it's out" action, together with a Ronson Servicer which consists of a full kit of lighter accessories, courtesy of the Ronson Lighter Manufacturer.

Send all contributions, with photos and diagrams when necessary, to the editor. This is your page. The other fellow wants to know what you've discovered that makes pipe smoking more enjoyable, the same as you like to read about his, so send yours in today.

ing them removable, the shelves can be used in different ways, such as displaying large or ornamental pipes which I hope sooner or later to obtain. And what is more, the shelf, being very light, will be suspended by picture wire from picture molding. In this way it can be moved about easily and quickly to another part of the room.

—ROBERT ETON,
Grand Rapids, Mich.



Log Makes Rustic Tray

Smokers usually are disinclined to care about using ash trays in the form of wood, believing that there is a fire hazard in using any material that will burn for this purpose.

However I figured that if the burning tobacco won't ignite the wooden bowl of the pipe, it wouldn't burn a wooden ash tray either.

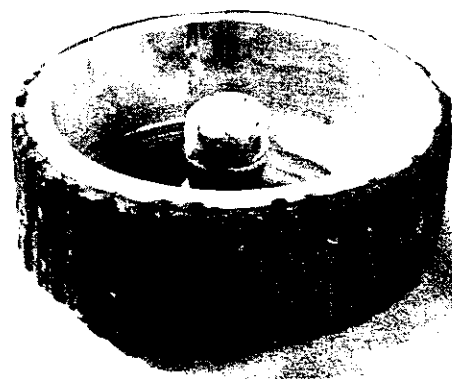
This picture shows a real ash tray which can be made in less than an hour in the home workshop. The beauty of it is that it really holds enough ashes so that you don't have to keep emptying it out all the time.

A section of a tree trunk about four inches thick is cut from an old log. One end is screwed onto the face plate of the lathe and the center is then turned out. A piece in the center to hold the cork knocker may be left in when the piece is turned, or a hole can later be drilled in the bottom and this pedestal inserted into it.

The cork is available in most drug or variety stores and is rounded by holding the top edges of the cork to a power sander. It can be glued in position or wedged into a hole made especially for it.

For those who would reduce the fire hazard possibility, the finished project can be given a coating of fire proofing liquid, however I do not feel this is at all necessary. A good coat of varnish will finish the tray. The bark can be left plain or covered with a varnish coating if desired. The finish seems to appear more rustic and natural if the varnish is not used on the bark, however.

—JACK WILLIAMS
Ogden, Utah.



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PIPE SMOKER OF THE YEAR

[Begins on page 405]

self appointed mission has indeed been a thankless one—has gone unappreciated, except for the many members of the organization who admit their debt of gratitude. But all Joe wants in return is the satisfaction of knowing that he has, in some small way, been helpful to some G. I. pipe smoker away from home.

He hopes to broaden the activities of the club by some day securing a sponsor. With such a tie-up he feels he can expand operations and thus serve a greater number of pipe smokers in the service, or veteran members now trying to readjust themselves to civilian life.

Joe has received no advance notice of this award. The first he knows of it will be when he reads these words and receives the gold plaque which is now on its way to him. The plaque illustrated here with Joe's picture is engraved:

PIPE SMOKER OF THE YEAR
1946

Awarded to

JOSEPH F. CONIGLIO

By the Editors of

PIPE LOVERS MAGAZINE

There is no doubt in our minds that he is fully entitled to this award. We doubt if anyone anywhere, has done more to bring happiness and good cheer to pipe smoking G. I.'s in the far flung corners of the world than Joe has.

Our only hope is that next year we may find someone who is as deserving of the award for 1947 as Joe is for 1946.

PIPES IN PRISON

[Begins on page 412]

WHEN the Yanks came back to the Philippine islands in 1945, everything became rather hot, and in the commotion I lost my collection of pipes, among them my prize. What a beauty it was! Any prisoner from the Prisoner of War Camp No. 2, Mindanao will remember the fellow who made the big curved pipe, whether he remembers my name or not. The bowl was made of camagong, the extremely hard black wood, and the stem of carabao horn.

I regret the loss of this pipe very much, but I was lucky to have survived with a whole skin. Someday, when I am again stationed in the Philippines—and I'm going to return someday—I will collect the material and make another pipe just like it; but I know it will never mean as much to me as the original, which took me six months to make.

And even if I do make a replica of

the original pipe, I doubt very much if I will again go through the procedure of producing tobacco in the same method we were forced to use while prisoners of the Japs.

It served the purpose, yes, but those days are over, and for real enjoyment from now on, I'll purchase my tobacco in a package or tin at the corner tobacco shop. And as the smoke curls upward from the bowl I'll think again of those unforgettable but unenvied days of darkness and anxiety in the Jap prisoner of war camp on Mindanao when we made our own pipes and our own tobacco!

NATIVE TOBACCO

[Begins on page 416]

"parlor," there was a large fireplace and hanging about four feet above it were several tubular objects about ten inches long, wrapped in palm leaf and tied with reed.

I couldn't imagine what was in them and took one down to examine later. It smelled like a palm leaf and when it was suspended from the rafters above the fireplace in this manner was somewhat of a puzzle.

When we got back to the ship, one of the other fellows said it was tobacco that had probably been harvested recently and had been hung up to dry and cure. I then noticed that it definitely had an odor of tobacco about it and decided that that is what it must have been.

When I got back to the states several months later, I decided to open the cone and see what was inside. The reed which had served to keep the thing tied together was removed and the palm leaf covering which had long since turned from green to brown, was unwrapped.

Sure enough, there inside was the tobacco. The natives had taken the tobacco leaves, rolled and twisted them into sort of a rope or braid, and then placed the protective palm leaf around them.

I do not know how long this combination drying and curing process took place, but I do know that some part of their processing procedure was sadly neglected, for the tobacco was terribly strong. I crumbled a bit of it up and put it in my pipe, but one whiff was enough. I'm afraid a second puff would have laid me out.

Of course that tobacco is now two years old, or at least it is two years since I got it, and it may have been better when it was fresh, but I surely can't say much for it now. I'm perfectly willing to let the natives of New Hebrides have their home cured variety. As for me, I'll have American made

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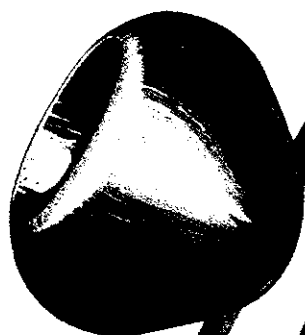
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